Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1687.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
No. 6, south Front street, Philadelphia,

The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion;

CONNECTED WITH

A PORTABLE LABORATORY:

CONTAINING

A Philosophical Apparatus, and a great number of Chemical Agents;

By which any person may perform an endless variety of amusing and instructing experiments; intended to promote the cultivation of the Science of Chemistry,

BY *JAMES WOODHOUSE*, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

AT PRESENT EVERY THING THAT IS NOT DENOMINATED CHEMISTRY, IS BUT A SMALL PART OF A SYSTEM OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.
Priestley on Air.

THE chest connected with this book is one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and about the same bright. It consists of two apartments. The upper one contains twenty two bottles filled with the following tests, in as pure a state as possible.

1. Sulphuric acid
2. Nitric acid
3. Muriatic acid
4. Carbonic acid
5. Oxalic acid
6. Aclohol of galls
7. Solution of pot ash
8. Pot ash in powder
9. Ammoniac
10. Solution of the sulphate of iron
11. Solution of the sulphate of copper
12. Solution of mercury in the nitric acid
13. Solution of silver in the nitric acid
14. Solution of corrosive sublimate
15. Solution of the acetate of lead
16. Solution of arsenic
17. Solution of the muriated barytes
18. Sulphate of magnesia
19. Lime water
20. Prussiate of lime
21. Prussiate of pot ash
22. Ammoniate of copper

The lower apartment is a drawer, in which the philosophical apparatus is placed, and a number of agents folded up in paper, as

1. Strips of paper stained blue by the tincture of litmus
2. Litmus paper turned red in an acid
3. A small bag, containing genuine litmus
4. Paper, dyed yellow by turmeric
5. Turmeric paper, turned brown by an alkali
6. Paper, dyed red by Brazil wood
7. Brazil wood paper, stained purple by an alkali
8. Zinc, in small pieces
9. Copper, in small pieces
10. red lead
11. Iron filings
12. Sulphate of copper
13. Nitrate of copper
14. Muriate of ammoniac
15. Acetate of lead
16. Carbonate of lime
17. Sulphur

The Apparatus consists of

1. Glass syphons
2. A blow-pipe, of tin, copper, or silver
3. A magnet
4. An inflammable air pistol
5. A glass funnel
6. A measure for liquids
7. A small pestle and mortar
8. Scales and weights

The book is a duodecimo of 56 pages; containing a method of performing one hundred experiments, the greater part of which are made in a common wine-glass, and many of which are the most brilliant which occur in the science of Chemistry. An explanation is given of the phenomena which take place in each experiment, and a simple manner is laid down of preparing most of the tests when expended.

By means of this Chemical Companion and Portable Laboratory, gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of attending an experimental course of Chemistry, may instruct themselves, and perform, with the greatest ease, the celebrated experiments of Priestley, Proust, Bergman, Scheele, Maequer, and the first Chemists of the age.

January 29 mt&tgt

JUST PUBLISHED
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES HUMPHREYS,
At No. 74, North Third-street, the corner of Cherry-alley,
(Price one Dollar neatly bound and lettered)

An ENQUIRY into the DUTIES of the Female Sex.

BY THOMAS GISBORNE, A. M.

The following among others are the principal Subjects of this useful Work.

Female Education. Of the mode of introducing Young Women into general Society. Female Conversation and Epistolary Correspondence.—Dress. Amusements. Excess in the pursuit of Amusements. Employment of Time. Considerations antecedent to marriage. Duties of matrimonial Life, with a view to different Situations and Circumstances. Parental Duties. Duties of the middle period of Life. Duties of the Decline of Life.

☞ From the title of the foregoing work it may perhaps be imagined, that the Enquiry is altogether and exclusively directed to the duties of the Female Sex: It therefore, may not be unnecessary, or unuseful, to remark, that many of the chapters contain matter relative to the conduct of both sexes, and particularly those which relate to the duties of Matrimonial Life—Parental Duties—Duties of the Middle Period—and of the Decline of Life.—And the reader of either sex that peruses this work with a view of gaining information leading to substantial pleasure, will assuredly not be disappointed. In fact, it is a work interesting to the happiness of society, and must be useful wherever read; tending not only to point out in easy and engaging language, the paths that lead the youthful mind to happiness and comfort, but those also, in the walk of which, the parent and the middle period of life shall find sincere delight, and declining years render themselves comfortable and happy with all around them.

Philad. Jan. 29. *3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the Subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrator.
Samuel Wilcox.

January 27. ws4w

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,
WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, at Bicklay's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 9c, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. codtf

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ilteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

For Sale,
A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.
Also, several other files of Gazettes, published in this city, for the last 9 months of the year 1797.
Enquire at no. 94, north Front-street
January 24. 3t

War-Office of the United States,
January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, jun. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

To Be Sold,
AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied under the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

* * The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

NOTICE.
To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements,

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&tw4w

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Jan. 29. dtf

IN THE PRESS,
And speedily will be Published,
A PLAN
for establishing a GENERAL MARINE SOCIETY, and Systems of Regulations therein:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
Now printed for the benefit of that Institution,
BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them"

January 30. §

Surveyor General's Office.
December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2w3m

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 22 d2w

The Subscriber,
Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

The Subscriber
INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797. the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are delired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r.*

January 4. dtf

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

To be sold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

Baskenridge—for Sale.
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth; 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pounds pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut Street.

February 2. codtf

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.
February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*

February 1 d15t

Flax Seed for Sale.
Apply to GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third street.

Jan. 27. dtf

City Commissioner's Office,
January, 12th, 1797.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. 5

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto fatty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

WASHINGNTO LOTTERY,—No. II.

List of Prizes and Blanks.

151st Day's Drawing—December 11.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
545		11630		22222		36445	
633		765		863		38106	x
789		789		525		159	
1225		12001	x	618		388	
290		379	x	23554	x	476	x
333		903		24765	x	779	x
472		966	x	25888		39909	x
597		13083		26517	x	40715	
953	x	669		679	x	41381	
2352	x	807	x	783	x	929	
3800		14075		27852		42096	
4471		244		28593		43545	20
5439	20	278		600	25	44708	x
609		320	x	717		930	
642		364		952		45415	x
7708	x	15654		29906		47211	
8606		16239	x	30586	x	396	x
9481		17517		31456	x	820	x
867		532		32437	x	852	
[illegible]1		818		653	x	900	
10153		18074	x	960		48268	
331	x	19468		33859		49253	x
11277		817	x	907		419	x
510		20391	x	35573	x	440	
614		460		908	x	765	20

152d Day's Drawing—December 16.

385	x	11491	x	24608	x	36526	
470	x	569	x	25121		714	
2150		986		896	x	730	
3189		12144		26112		37058	
663		13124		189		502	x
803		281		430		38180	
4019	x	306		640		462	
214	x	477		27327		722	x
301		872		966		796	
591		14041	100	28135		39144	
646	x	267		187		40060	
799		895		273		081	
833		942		384		602	
890		15159		392		753	x
3387		236		525		41476	
6018		555		686	x	42188	
124		890	x	863		627	x
248		16770		943		43714	
278		17564	x	29803		929	
607		18303	x	850		44441	
937		19003		30598		624	x
7062		094		869	x	45128	x
115		20142	x	31090	x	299	
369		552		348	x	316	
801		21207	x	686	x	406	
873		638		703		46030	x
8429	x	928		924		301	x
533	x	22143	x	32127	x	861	x
689		328		33028		890	x
978		370	x	415		47278	
9016		426		715		48022	x
688	x	854	x	850	x	270	
104		22043	x	34111		724	
502	x	243		157	x	812	
575		574		250		49448	
845	x	675		35130	25	451	x
10055		24362		443	x		
11207		425	x	720			

Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by William Griffiths, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of Mordecai J. Rhees,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent reelioration of the state of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joseph Mede,	Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Chandler.	Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to perufe or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

DANCING SCHOOL.

William M'Dougall presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 22awtf.

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale. No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in cases and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

February 5 dtf

Fresh Fruits and Wine.

Edward Dunant,

No. 149, South Front-street,

Has remaining of the cargo pr Johanna, from Malaga—

99 kegs Raisins
123 Jars } Bloom do.
125 Boxes }
105 ditto Muscatel do.
15 kegs Figs
20 qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine

A few pipes and hogsheads of Celalonia Wine, and Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds and quarter casks.

He has also for Sale—

A few packages of Madias and Calcutta goods, viz.

Tickery—Humhums
Barker Handkercheifs
Black and coloured Taffities and Persians
Bandannoes—Choppa Romalls—Pullicot hkf.
Patna Chintz

Likewise a few boxes of Spermaciti Candles, and bags of Black Pepper.

Feb. 5. 3t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, fuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,

And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. Church's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"

Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too, them; and, through taking them alone, I am now blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,

No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,

N. Langworthy, jun. No. 40, Pultney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

For the Gazette of the United States.

OBSERVATIONS,

Upon the operation of the French Constitution, as exemplified in the transactions of the 18th Fructidor 5th year, (4th September 1797.) and the days following.

The circumstances which have recently taken place in France, are of a nature so important as to deserve the serious and attentive consideration of every friend to liberty and humanity.—It is proper therefore in the first place to state impartially the most material facts, as they are represented by the successful party, and then to draw such inferences as follow naturally from them.

A military force acting under the commands of a bare majority of the executive directory, dissolved by violence the meeting of both branches of the legislature.

The same majority of the directory, together with a certain part of the legislative assemblies then proceeded to act as the whole directory and the whole legislature.

They assumed likewise the exercise of the most important judiciary functions. They undertook to command that sixty-four individuals should be banished from the country and their property sequestered. Most of these individuals were members of the legislative councils; two of them were members of the directory.

They subjected to the like condemnation the editors and printers of more than forty newspapers, and placed the public journalists under the controul of the police for the term of a year.

They banished from the country great numbers of persons, who had returned to it under the protection of the laws, and confiscated their property.

They annulled all the last elections throughout nearly two thirds of the whole republic, and interdicted all the pesons then chosen in those departments from the execution of their functions. They expelled thereby one hundred and twelve members in a mass from the council of 500, and forty from the council of elders, besides the persons expelled by the decree of transportation.

The interdiction extended likewise to all the members of the administration of forty nine departments and of all the municipalities within them, and to all the jurors, judges and justices of the peace chosen at that election.

And all those transactions are founded upon a general assertion of a profound and extensive conspiracy to effect a counter-revolution and restore royalty.

There is not however any one person allowed the benefit of a trial; excepting against two or three of the individuals thus suffering, there is not even the semblance of a specific accusation produced—against no one of them is there brought evidence that could be admissible in any court of justice in Europe.

The prevailing power at the same time consider it as an unequivocal proof of their own lenity, mildness and humanty, that they have shed no blood upon this occasion, and that they have not taken the lives of those from whom the have taken every thing else.

These measures were all in manifest and undisputed violation of the constitution of France, and independent of all civil constitutions they were in violation of the natural rights of the persons against whom they were pointed; nay farther they were in violation of the first and most simple elements of humanity and of justice.

The rights of personal liberty, of property, of reputation, and of opinions, rights most of which in the estimation of liberal and spirited men, are more precious even than that of life have all been violated in the persons of numerous French citizens in a mass.

The persons too against whom these proceedings have been carried to the greatest extremes of severity, were among the citizens who had rendered the most important and essential services to the republic. Citizens whose brows were enriched with the laurels of victory, or still more adorned by the peaceful olive. Among them are names which Europe had learnt to pronounce with affection and esteem. Pichegru, who had shewn himself modest amidst the most brilliant martial triumphs, who had uniformly exhibited the rare example of success without insolence, and of victory without oppression. Barthelemi, who had secured to his country the attachment of the neighbouring republics, and had begun so honorably the work of restoring to her the blessings of peace: and many others who had distinguished themselves by the zeal and abilities with which they had uniformly supported the revolution and the republic.

The party who have thus suspended the constitution, and the principles of justice and of humanity, to the ruin of so many persons peculiarly entitled to the benefit of them, alledge for their justification, that it was *necessary*, to defeat a royalist conspiracy which had pervaded every part of the republic, gained an ascendancy in the greater part of the elections and a majority in both the legislative councils, and introduced its agents and partizans in all the judicial tribunals.

"In affairs of state" said the first message of the directory to the legislature upon this occasion, "measures of extremity are estimated only by circumstances."

In the second message, which urges the legislature to "purge the soil of France, of the very small number of known and designated chiefs of the royal conspirators," they say in yet plainer terms "you will be told of *principles*, *forms* will be hunted up, *excuses* will be invented, *delays* will be desired, *time* will be gained, and the constitution will be assassinated under the appearance of invoking it. This compassion which is implored for *certain men* where will it lead you?—to behold the same men take back from your own hands the thread of their guilty plots, and gather in your own bosoms the horrible fire brands of civil war for the destruction of the country. What *mistaken pity*, what *fatal sentiment*, what *narrow views* are those that would concentre the attention of the legislative body upon *individuals* and balance between the fate of *a few men*, and the fate of the republic—we are obliged to tell you that you are placed in unparalleled circumstances, and that unless you would abandon yourselves to your enemies, you cannot *apply ordinary rules to an extraordinary case*."

And in an address from the directory to the French nation, they say "it cannot be doubted but that in most of the departments, the elections were the work of the conspiring royalist party"

Whether these allegations are really founded upon truth, or whether they are the mere suggestions of a victorious faction to load their defeated antagonists with public odium, the result equally proves some great defect in the French constitution. For upon the first supposition, it is evident, that the constitution cannot be suitable to the character and inclinations of a people, which the people themselves take the first opportunity in their power to annihilate, and upon the second, that constitution cannot be suitable for any people, which gives no protection or security to the rights of individual citizens against the arbitrary proceedings of a prevailing party.

Let it first be admitted that the elections thro' a majority of departments were the work of the royalist faction, the question immediately starts forward, how it became so strong? How did it happen that in every primary assembly, in every communal assembly and in every electoral assembly throughout fifty departments a clear and decided majority of legal votes placed in all the departments, legislative, executive and judicial, men, whose favorite object was the immediate overthrow of the republic and restoration of the throne?

It is not possible to imagine that *the people* from whom all these choices proceeded were deceived or mistaken with regard to the objects of their preference. They could not have selected, as able and zealous friends of the republic, such a number of persons who were in truth the agents of royalty—No—Nor is it at all pretended. The legislature in an address to the nation since the revolutionary movement, tell them that from the last "primary and electoral assemblies proceeded a crowd of delegates unknown before the revolution, or known only by the most *revolting incivism*; that in almost all the offices they formed a majority of men either *seduced*, *sold* or *misled*, and that almost every where the voice of guilt and of royal intrigue had prevailed."

It is then with open eyes, and perfectly well knowing what they were doing, that the majority of the legal voters in the primary assemblies through the greatest part of France gave their votes to men whose dispositions were known to be hostile to the existing constitution, to men who wished for the restoration of royalty; and the declaration of the assembly goes still further, it says that "the intrigues of the royalists were so universally operating, and so great were their means of corruption and destructive influence, that it is surprising they did not every where succeed, but that in some few places the election escaped them."

What the means of corruption and destructive influence were, is not expresly said, but it is not easy to conceive that at any future period the royalists will *possess* less means of influence than they did at any period of tha late elections. It is well known for the last seven years the ruling powers in France have been in the continual use of the most energetic means of an absolute and unconteouled authority to destroy every vestige of a royal party. Exile, confiscation and death, have all been employed with the most unbounded liberality, to extirpate, root and branch, every attachment to royalism. Coercion has done its utmost. The soil of France has been purged, as they term it, of some hundred thousands of her children, by emigration, by despotism, by war, by shooting, drowning, and guillotining; nearly one third of the whole property of France has been wrested from its owners and converted into national domains, and oath after oath has been imposed upon the remaining inhabitants, to destroy every sentiment and every interest that could have any adherence to royalty. Yet this is the time at which we are told, that these proscribed, ruined relics of royalty, wandering about the earth in vain to find a shelter, and scarcely having where to lay their heads, possess influence to command and direct the choice of the people almost all over France.

It is impossible to account for this enormous over-ruling influence, but upon the supposition either that *the people* of France find upon experience the government under which they now live less calculated to promote their happiness than they think it would be if it were tempered with a portion of kingly power; or that the majority of the suffrages were given without regard to the public interest: were bargained away by rank and unqualified corruption.

If the experience of five years has led the great majority of the French people to detest the republic, we may be confident that it cannot last long under its present form. It may be converted into a military republic, bearing a semblance of democracy, but no real power will be left to the exercise of the people. They will "have nothing to do with the laws but obey them." For it is not by measures like those which have lately been practised, that alienated affections can be regained; it is not by the violation of every principle of representation, that infidels to the system of representative government can be reclaimed. When the people see the objects of their choice, forbidden the exercise of their functions, banished their country, and treated like the vilest malefactors, without sentence, without trial, nay without accusation, by the mere law of force, and military violence, the people may be silent, they may even listen to addresses which ring all the changes of liberty, of patriotism, of virtue, and of equality in their ears; they may bear to be told that their constitution has been suspended for a moment, the better to preserve it; all the holy fervors of democracy may kindle to illuminate their minds with the glories of the representative system—in vain—they will remain "dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon"—they will never bend their understandings to the logic of such a government, nor their inclinations to the dictates of such teachers; at the very next election they will repeat the proofs of their royalist predilections, they will again choose for their legislators and judges, characters unknown to the revolution, or known only for their incivism; again the necessity will recur of saving the constitution by proscriptions and confiscations; again will the sublime constitution find its only support in the mercenary arm of the soldier.

The constitution has consecrated the principle of universal suffrage in the primary assemblies, and upon the very first occasion in which this fascinating theory has been reduced to practice, such are the consequences, that almost every where the voice of guilt, and of royal intrigue has prevailed.

This principle of universal suffrage in the primary assemblies, was indeed the great and fundamental point upon which the French revolution was said to be founded: for this all its severities have been justified and all its excesses palliated: in this, according to the leading revolutionary theorists, consisted the essential sovereignty of the people: it was this that cloathed with transcendent brightness the genius of democracy, this that raised his towering head so high above the pigmy elves of aristocracy and monarchy. We remember well with what an awful solemnity the very name of *the people* was resounded, in the early stages of the revolution—All wisdom, all power, all goodness, were in the language of their encomiasts, their appropriate qualities; and scarcely could the attributes of heaven itself, supply the popular orators with epithets expressive of their adoration for their sovereign people. *(To be concluded to morrow.)*

From the Farmers Weekly Museum.

In proportion as public opinion is right or wrong, the sound principles of our constitution will be cherished, and the wise measures of our government supported by the citizens; or, on the contrary, false and erroneous principles will bring in bad men, and bad measures are sure to follow.

It is the undoubted and uniform tendency of every revolution to propagate, at least during the heat of the contest, a violent democratic spirit, which is seldom friendly to rational liberty, while it lasts, and is almost always fatal to it, when it expires. For nothing is more likely first to discredit, and then ruin a good cause, than carrying its principles to extremes. The furious and most desperate condition of French liberty is an example still reeking in blood, still smoaking in ruins before the eyes of mankind.—No statesman ever talked fairer, no man ever acted worse. No theories were ever wrought with a smoother polish, or glittered more with the mock diamonds and tinsel of philosophy; and never did the servile maxims of despotism, and the rage of tyrants inflict a more diffusive and pestiferous curse upon a nation.

We are more astonished at the contrast between theories and measures, between prophecies and events, between the same men demagogues and tyrants, than we ought to be. We overlook, or want patience to apply, the known laws of the human character and passions, and the unvaried testimony of history.

It has been already hinted, and the writer has not the smallest hesitation in asserting, that the tendency of public opinion has been often *much too democratic* in the United States. The unexpended heat of our own revolution, and the scorching and blasting reflection from that of France have not permitted the American republic to enjoy that uninterrupted health, which many were led to anticipate, from the soundness of its temperament, and the prudent exactness of its regimen. The public pulse has been many times feverish, and the nervous system irritable to a degree, that indicates a morbid leaven of democracy in the blood. The Shays and whisky insurgents successively assumed democratic principles, as equally true and popular, and endeavoured, thank heaven in vain, to excite an enthusiastic zeal to sustain them. The decline of this fiery spirit will be lamented by those, who cannot conceive that the love of liberty exists, if it be not exalted to fury. With them it is not a light, a dictate of reason, but a passion, equally sanguinary and stupid; sanguinary, because it neither discerns, nor approves any, but violent means, and, stupid, because if left to itself, it is sure to destroy its object. Accordingly we hear the democrats affecting to lament the supposed extinction of the spirit of 1776, as if there were no reason for repose, when the struggle is over. When resistance ceases, the passions must subside, nor is it in nature for them to keep up. It would be well for us if that revolutionary fervour had actually passed off. However necessary it may be for the security of liberty, when it *is* endangered, it disturbs the tranquil possession when it is *not*. Every popular ferment bewilders the judgment of those, whom it affects, and is the fruitful source of the most obstinate errors. A man in a passion is not the best reasoner: and why should the democrats imagine that the nation cannot reason, unless it raves, or that we are all in a lethargy, because we are not in a frenzy; yet who cares less for 1776 than they, for they would yield independence, now it is won, to France, and Washington, John Adams, Jay, Hamilton, Knox Pickering, the Pinckneys, and the chief patriots of that day are their abhorrence.

Times of public convulsion certainly gave an energy to the national character. They call forth heroes and martyrs; at present we have no occasion for either. All the passions which it is the business of laws in quiet times to restrain, then taking the ascendant become the virtues of the day, and clamorous for indulgence. When men are taught to hold their own lives cheap, and its pleasures are spurned, as bringing dishonour in their allurements; when they are in the habit of spilling blood, as if they spilt water; when they taste the sweetness of revenge, and enjoy the luxury of inflicting on their foes a pain, and want, and wounds, that they themselves suffer, are they then and then only, qualified to be republicans? As well might a raging fever be called health, or fanaticism be confounded with the temper of true devotion.

Nothing is so opposite to any principle as the extreme of that principle. Nothing is more contrary to republicanism, than democracy. Indeed the latter is republicanism out of its right mind. How many persons have nevertheless extolled the French revolution, precisely because it went to extremes. The Chronicle writers have invariably grounded their admiration of French principles on their being carried so far, that they could not answer, and have never answered the purpose. The word *citizen*, which Robespierre used, as much as any body, seemed to them a greater treasure, than those principles, which have stood the test of experience, viz. the separation of the Executive and Legislative powers; the division of the Legislature, and the independence of the judicial. It is certainly true that the democrats are image worshippers; Papists in politics; a liberty cap, a dry pole called a liberty tree, and a harlequin flag command that homage, which they refuse to the laws and the magistrates.

It is taken for granted that men of sense will not ask for proof that a violent democratic spirit would surely destroy a real Republican system. If the people are generally democrats, it is a mockery to think of maintaining long a genuinely Republican constitution, for they would soon change the letter and administration of it, into a simple democracy. It is not supposed that men of sense and reading will need to be told that such a change would be abominable. Uncontrouled power, wherever it may reside, is despotism. The passions of the majority; if uncheeked, would destroy the rights and the lives of the minority. But in democracies the majority only *seem* to govern, for a faction never fails to engross their power. Perhaps no equal number of men in society is governed by *so few*, as a mob, which is a pretty fair specimen of democratic government. When a government leans very much towards democracy, what is to check it? What but force can check it? Plots assassinations, and proscription as in France, and finally civil war, as it will be there, become the efficient means of controul over the despotism, called liberty and equality.

That is democracy, where the whole body of the people rule without inftituted authorities—Of which indeed in ftrictneſs we know no examples—it is democracy where a ſingle repreſentative body is ſovereign, and even where there is a Senate and houſe and a ſingle Executive, yet if the conſtitution is ſo ordered, or the citizens ſo turbulent, that the ſudden paſſions of the multitude do in fact overpower theſe three branches and dictates their proceedings, it is a democracy and will end in revolution, convulſion, and probably tyranny. The mob of Paris has been uſed to govern the convention till of late the army has taken that charge off their hands. The mobs called by the old governor, water melon frolicks, in Boſton, and other great towns were employed to awe the Preſident, on the occaſion of the Britiſh Treaty. Thanks to the firm virtues of a Waſhington, and the plain good ſenſe of our country people, that project failed. Otherwiſe our government would have been a democracy in the hand of a deſperate faction in the pay of France.

In order to democratiſe the executive, foreign influence was openly exerted in Pennſylvania on the late election. An unknown rabble marched to vote for electors, with a French flag flying. To democratiſe the ſenate, efforts were made to open their doors to admit ſpectators, and that point was carried. Yet that branch appears to be firm, notwithſtanding, to do its duty; long may it continue ſo.

But the ever to be abominated Virginia amendments propoſed for the federal conſtitution, afford the moſt ſignal inſtance of democratick hoſtility to the ſenate. Their object was to ſubvert our excellent government, under the hypocritical pretence of amending it. So that the ſenate, inſtead of being, as now, a rampart and defence about the conſtitution, would have become mere tools for faction to work with againſt it.

The ſolicitude of that party to ſecure the elections of democratic governors is worth a careful retroſpect. Thank heaven, from the Potowmack to the Britiſh line north eaſtward (Pennſylvania excepted) the ſtates have purified their chief magiſtrates.

The horrid exceſſes of the French, ſo bewitching at the beginning of their revolution, have finally contributed to diſinfect our country from the contagion of democracy.

But though much has been done, towards reforming the errors of political opinions, ſomething remains to do. The declaratory vote of the houſe of repreſentatives, in reſpect to the treaty power, remains ſtill on their journals, a memorial of democratic uſurpation upon the ſenate and executive. The miſchiefs of that vote would be in practice beyond calculation. The repreſentatives by exerciſing the power of ſtopping the operation of treaties, after they are ratified, would keep a market of corruption, at which foreign governments would be the rival dealers. Let not the repreſentatives touch the executive power even with one of their fingers, as it would corrupt. If they are honeſt, as I truſt they are, and would remain ſo, let them make laws, and not treaties.

The proper corrector of all the errors of opinion; the ſolid ſupport of our free *republican* conſtitution againſt democratic innovation, is the ſenſe and virtue of the enlightened part of the public—to them the duty is confided to unveil to their leſs informed fellow citizens, the abſurd ſophiſtry of that clamorous faction in congreſs who heretofore obſtructed all buſineſs, but did none; who pretended to be the men of the people, on no other evidence, than their eternal oppoſition to every meaſure of the people's government; who called themſelves patriots, becauſe they loved France beſt, and republicans, becauſe they abhorred our republican government. Analyſe their harrangues to mob meetings, their ſpeeches and the reſolution of clubs, they are grounded on theſe few plain maxims.

All power is liable to be abuſed, and therefore ought not to be delegated.

The power of the people, undelegated (i. e. anarchy) is the ſtate of nature, of liberty, of perfection.

But as this is not practicable, the leaſt poſſible ſhould be intruſted to the conſtituted authorities, in order that we may keep as near perfection, as the ſtate of man will allow.

All that is given up by individuals ſhould be concentered in one repreſentative branch.

But as mixed or balanced governments were once admired by many now living, and therefore Preſidents, Senates and Judges (the remains of prejudices, yet unconquered) are engrafted into our ſyſtem, it is an invariable democratic duty to nullify them in the practice and adminiſtration of the ſyſtem, in order to bring things back to the point, where all the oppoſers of the conſtitution inſiſted in 1788 it ſhould have ſtopt.

Therefore, it is proper that the repreſentative branch ſhould gradually *vote* all power *into* their own hands.

To that end, it is proper to vote all power *out* of the hands of heads of departments, and to adminiſter the executive government by committees.

Here is a ſtring of principles, that are not illuſions of the brain, but the real, tho' diſguiſed doctrines of the democrats, in former congreſſes. The preſent is no doubt immaculate—what ſcope will not theſe afford to a candidate who ſeeks the votes of the wild Iriſhmen, the bog trotting patriots in the weſt of Pennſylvania! They might be deſpiſed by the reſpectable planters, but they have done wonders when addreſſed to the gouging rabble of the ſouth. Even in New-England, almoſt all the ignorance, and all the vice of ſociety have adopted them into their creed.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets.

December 26. eotf

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

STAMP ACT.

On Saturday laſt, the following reſolution, moved by Mr. M'Cord, of Ulſter, came under conſideration in the houſe of Aſſembly:

"Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this Legiſlature, that his excellency the Governor be requeſted to write to the Repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, and requeſt them to uſe their efforts to obtain a repeal of the Stamp Act."

After conſid - ble time ſpent in debate, the previous queſtion was moved, "Shall the main queſtion be now put," and it was carried in the affirmative.

The queſtion on the reſolution was then taken, and negatived 70 to 21.—maj. 49.

CONVICTIONS

At the late Supreme Court in Albany.

Henry Hill and Alpheus Vincent, of Arſon, [Theſe were the perſons who ſat fire to Mr. Bradt's ſtore, in Auguſt laſt, which cauſed the deſtruction of nearly one third of our city] and Patrick Colwell, otherwiſe called John Callagan of burglary, ſeverally ſentenced to impriſonment in the ſtate priſon at hard labour for life. Gerrit Bradt and James Shutter, of grand larceny, the former five and the latter three years in the ſtate priſon at hard labour.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.

The Argo, from Cadiz, which anchored in Nantaſket Road, yeſterday, has brought letters to the 15th ult. A boat from the ſhip came to town laſt evening; but did not bring the Letter-Bag—a line from the captain to his owner, enclоſing a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Cadiz, we have ſeen; it contains no political intelligence whatever; though the bearer informs, that Admiral *St. Vincents* had re-commenced the bloekade of that place.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 23.

By a gentleman who left the Natchez the firſt of November, we are favored with the following intelligence:

That a colonel H——, whoſe influence among a particular claſs of people on Cole's creek and Bayon pier had formed a memorial in order to forward it to congreſs, with a view to prejudice that body againſt the conduct of Mr. Ellicott and the commanding officer there.

The memorial of Col. H—— has not yet come to hand; but as a copy of the letter of Mr. Ellicott has reached us, we think it our duty to publiſh it; and at a future day when the memorial may be handed, to give it a place alſo.

Here follows the letter of Mr. Ellicott to Anthony Hutchins.

Natchez, October 17, 1797.

SIR,

In a letter of yours directed "to whom [illegible] you have made a number of ungenerous reflections upon my conduct in this country, and aſſerted many falſhoods with a confidence and effrontery which could only be attempted by a perſon long hackneyed in the paths of infamy.

You have, ſir, been treated with hoſpitality, politeneſs, and attention by me; your return has been ſuch as might be expected from a perſon loſt to the feelings of every quality amiable in the human heart.

Your age, ſo far as it protects you from that chaſtiſement your conduct entitle you to, tends to render you moſt contemptible in the eyes of the honeſt and diſcerning. It is your ambition, and the gratification of a malicious cankered mind, uncontrouled by one ſolitary virtue, that the diſtrict of Natchez is indebted for its preſent diſtracted, unhappy and critical ſituation.

I feel diſagreeable ſenſations in thus addreſſing you, when I recollect that your worthy brother was for years my friend and companion. His fine underſtanding and ſocial virtues, added to a true ſenſe of honor, was the delight and admiration of his friends. I ſhall drop a tear to his memory, and for his ſake alone, treat you with a delicacy unuſual on ſimilar occaſions.

Before I arrived at this place I was cautioned to ſuſpect you, and the plan you propoſed to me laſt April, to take governor Gayoſo by ſurpriſe, and convey him into the Chickaſaw nation, did not tend to leſſen my ſuſpicions. This propoſition ſome time ſince I thought my duty to tranſmit to my ſuperiors, and which has been ſince corroborated by the teſtimony of capt, Pope, But the generous aid you give me in quieting the diſturbances which took place in this diſtrict during the month of June laſt, in ſome degree prejudiced me in your favor. It was a prejudice of ſhort duration—Your ſubſequent conduct in condemning and villifying Mr. Benoiſt, for not riſking another commotion rather than ſuffer the Baron de Carondelet to enter an exception to a part of the fourth propoſition of agreement between governor Gayoſo and the people, convinced me that confuſion was your element; and that a ſocial and correct order of things, was as diſagreeable to your feelings, as the happineſs of our firſt parents in the garden of Eden, was to the inſidious deſtroyer of mankind. From a violent and bitter declaimer againſt the terrors of the Spaniſh government you have now become an admirer of its lenity. Judas like, you carry two faces, and unfortunately, neither of them marked with the lineaments of integrity. To effect your purpoſes, you work in dark hidden paths, like the mole beneath the ſurface, and crab like, move in all directions.

Your memorial to congreſs is calculated to ſerve the Spaniſh government, and gratify your private revenge and animoſity! To thoſe leading traits of your character you would ſacrifice your country, and I was going to add, Judas like, betray your ſaviour. In your memorial to congreſs you ſay, that "the people had no idea of reſiſting the Spaniſh government, until argued to it by perſons ſent here by the United States."—This aſſertion alone is ſufficient to convince me of the extreme depravity of your mind, and of a conſcience, by long abuſe, hardened againſt every impreſſion of truth and virtue. What was done in the buſineſs to which you allude, was done by the people—It bears an honorable teſtimony of their love of freedom; and the termination has given them a liberty with which they were before unacquainted, and without which you would not now have the privilege of addreſſing congreſs. To deprive them of that honor, would be doing them an act of injuſtice; yet many of them who were the moſt forewarned, have through your influence, ſigned your memorial, and condemned an honorable exertion which gave them ſafety. Such of them who have been guilty of this abſurdity from ignorance or want of information, ſhall never be betrayed by me. But, ſir, there are ſome who have been actuated by principles ſimilar to your own, and who are no longer to expect that I conceive myſelf bound to ſecrecy. I am at this time poſſeſſed of a plan preſented to me laſt May, by a perſon, without whoſe aid you would have but little ſucceſs, for the expreſs purpoſe of commenceing and carrying on an inſurrection in this diſtrict againſt the Spaniſh government. This plan was rejected without heſitation; but from a principle of duty I have forwarded a copy of it to the United States, and ſhall immediately forward one to governor Gayoſo.

I obſerve in your extraordinary memorial, (for ſuch it certainly is) that you have directed congreſs to pay no attention to another going from this country, as it muſt certainly be ſpurious, and not the act of the people. Here, ſir, is a piece of the moſt unparalleled arrogance I have ever met with—becauſe one part of the community do not think proper to ſend your incoherent jumble of nonſenſe, would you, for that reaſon, preſume to deprive them of the benefit of making their own repreſentations to congreſs? This, ſir, with due deference to your principles of democracy, bears the moſt unequivocal marks of the tyrant I ever ſaw exhibited upon any occaſion; and could only have entered the imagination of a perſon unacquainted with the moſt ordinary principles of liberty.

You are already the ſubject of two monarchs, and now you want to compleat the Trinity, by becoming a citizen of the United States. Go on to our national legiſlature, and, if poſſible carry that bloody garment you wore at the maſſacre of the Americans at the Cliffs, as a proof of your exertions in favor of liberty.—Reflect on your age, and make an appeal to conſcience, and aſk that inward inviſible monitor, if at this period of your life the gratification of your paſſion for revenge, be not highly criminal. Here I ſhall leave you to your reflections, and drop the curtain between us for ever.

[Signed) ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Anthony Hutchins.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

January 27.

Mr. Hemphill preſented a petition from William Weſt, praying that the unſold part of the confiſcated eſtate of William Rankin, may be given to his heirs, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hiltzheimer reported in favour of the petition of Miilegan and Hugh Lenox.

Mr. Gurney reported a bill to prevent the unfair practices in packing beef and pork for exportation, &c. which was read and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Frailey reported a bill to repeal the act for authorizing the raiſing of 60,000 dollars by way of lottery to erect a bridge over the river Schuylkill near Reading, and to enable the commiſſioners to refund the monies which have ariſen on a ſale of a part of the tickets, which was read and made the order of the day for Tueſday week.

Mr. W. Maclay reported a bill of expences for trying the conteſted election for Lycoming county.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to enable the governor to incorporate a company for improving the navigation of the river Lehigh, was read.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting an artificial road on the road leading to Germantown to the twelve mile ſtone on the Reading road, Dr. Preſton in the chair. After conſiderable debate the committee roſe and the chairman reported the firſt ſection as agreed to, and the committee aſked and obtained leave to ſit again on Tueſday.

Adjourned.

January 29.

Mr. Findley preſented a petition from a number of the citizens of Franklin county, praying the aid of the legiſlature in favour of Dickinſon College which was read and referred.

Mr. Kelly preſented petitions from a number of the citizens of York county, praying that a diviſion of that county may not take place, which was read and referred.

Mr. Eyerly preſented a petition ſigned by a number of the citizens of Northampton county, praying Lizard's creek may be declared a public highway, which was read and referred.

Mr. Wallace preſented a petition from ſundry citizens of Allegheny county, praying a new county be laid out to be called Beaver county, and that the ſeat of juſtice may be fixed at Beaver town, which was read and referred.

Mr. Evans reported a ſpecification of charges againſt Henry Shoemaker, Eſq. which were read.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for incorporating a company to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh, were read a ſecond time and agreed to.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the governor to incorporate a company for erecting an artificial road from the city through Germantown to the twelve mile ſtone on the Reading road, Mr. Kelly in the chair. After paſſing through ſeveral ſections of the bill the committee roſe, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again for to-morrow.

The clerk of the Senate preſented for concurrence a bill to raiſe county rates and levies, which was read.

Adjourned.

January 30.

Mr. Hoge preſented the petition from a number of the citizens of Wilmington county, praying a new election diſtrict and that the place of election may be fixed at Cannonſburg, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hiltzheimer reported againſt the petition of John Morris late ſurgeon in Col. Armand's regiment.

The amendments of the Senate to the Northern Liberty Conſtable bill, were read a ſecond time and agreed to.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to turnpike the Germantown road, Dr. Preſton in the chair, the committee roſe after a lengthly debate, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again, which was granted for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

January 31.

Mr. M'Pherſon preſented a petition from a number of the citizens of York County, praying a diviſion of the county, which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on the ſame ſubject.

Mr. Harris preſented a petition from a number of citizens of Mifflin county, praying a diviſion of that County, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hoge reported againſt the petition for incorporating the town of Waſhington.

The bill to make compenſation to Alexander M'Dowell was read a third time and paſſed.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill for the erection of a houſe for the employment and ſupport of the poor in the county of Cheſter, which the Senate had paſſed with ſundry amendments to which they requeſted the concurrence of the houſe.

The bill providing for the expence of the trials of the conteſted elections of Montgomery and Lycoming were read, conſiderable debate aroſe on the legality of making the counties pay the expence of the Clerk.—The houſe finally determined that the counties ſhould pay ſuch expence.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on a bill to authorize the truſtees of Lower Dublin Academy to raiſe by way of Lottery the ſum of 5,400 dollars to finiſh the buildings of the ſaid academy, Dr. Preſton in the chair, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY 5.*

The following meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was this day read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have received a letter from his excellency Charles Pinckney eſq. governor of the ſtate of South Carolina, dated on the 22d of Oct. 1797, incloſing a number of depoſitions of witneſſes to ſeveral captures and outrages committed within and near the limits of the United States by a French privateer belonging to Cape Francois or Monte Chriſto, called the Vertitude or Fortitude, and commanded by a perſon of the name of Jordon or Jourdain, and particularly upon an Engliſh merchant ſhip, named the Aracabeſſa, which he firſt plundered, and then burned with the reſt of the cargo of great value, within the territory of the United States, in the harbour of Charleſton, on the 17th day of Oct. laſt, copies of which letter and depoſitions relative to the ſame ſubject received from the collector of Charleſton, are herewith communicated.

Whenever the channels of diplomatical communication between the United States and France ſhall be opened, I ſhall demand ſatisfaction for the inſult and reparation for the injury.

I have tranſmitted theſe papers to congreſs, not ſo much for the purpoſe of communicating an account of ſo daring a violation of the territory of the United States, as to ſhew the propriety and neceſſity of enabling the executive authority of the country to take meaſure for protecting the citizens of the United States, and ſuch foreigners as have a right to enjoy their peace and the protection of their laws within their limits, in that as well as ſome other harbors which are equally expoſed.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
5th Feb. '98.

LYON,

The houſe of repreſentatives this day according to order, took up the report of the committee of privileges: It was decided by a very great majority to hear evidence in the caſe. The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) proceeded to give his evidence.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

It ought to be known for the honor of Vermont, and the United States, that Mr. Lyon, the member of congreſs, of ſpitting memory, is not a native American, but an imported patriot—He was born in Ireland and ſold in the United States, for his paſſage hither—But hold. Am I not too faſt? Could the diſhonor to a country, of having given birth to ſuch a being, add to the diſgrace of having elected him their repreſentative?

However, Mr. Fenno, I wiſh you would let the fact be known; and I hope in juſtice to the national character of the United States, that all printers, both in America and elſewhere, into whoſe papers the filthy tranſaction of the laſt week found its way, will alſo in their papers give a place to the foregoing ſtatement.

An admirer of the true American Character

Feb. 5, '98.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Cleopatra, Wells, for Canton
Edward, Wickham, Amſterdam
Harmony, Willington, Kingſton, Jam.
Columbus, Rockwell, Hamburg
Ann & Mary, Billis, Bordeaux
Alexander Hamilton, Potts, Martinico
Liberty, Ramage, Charleſton
Sally, Butler, Chiſholm, Savannah
Brig Suſannah, Medlin, Amſterdam
George Waſhington, Devereaux, Surinam and Curacoa
Elizabeth, Fullerton, Tenerife
Abigail, Babcock, Belfaſt
Polly, Harris, Gonaives
George, Howland, Madeira
Tryal, Talbot, Trinidad in Cuba
Governor Brooke, Wheelan, Havanna
Americas, Burke, Laguira & Curacoa
Friendſhip, Gallagher, Jeremie
St. Domingo, Laguira, Tangier and Genoa, via New-York
Active, Baker, St. Thomas
Maria, Sherer, Charleſton
Schr. Experiment, Maxwell, St. Croix
Triton, Thornton, Gonaives
Preſident, Stites, Port-au-Prince
Lively, Burrows, Surinam

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) FEB. 1.

Arrivals at Port Penn ſince our laſt.

Schooner Miley of Philadelphia, capt. James Edwards, from Gonaives, ſugar, coffee, and cotton.

Snow Maria of Philadelphia, Joſeph Baley, from Copenhagen, iron and hemp.

Brig Bride of Philadelphia, Charles Vanderill, from Rotterdam, gin, &c.

Brig Hanna, capt. Hammon, from Wilmington, N. C. naval ſtores.

A ſchooner, name unknown, on Appoquinimink ſtates, ſaid to be commanded by capt. Benjamin Wilſon. Remarks from her crew—In lat. 36, long. 69, took off from the brig Sephyres, from Barcelona, bound to New-York, conſigned to Comſord Sands and William Craig, the captain's name is Sares, and all his crew; veſſel and cargo loſt. Further remarks from ſaid ſchooner—On the 18th Dec. '97, took out of the Betſey of Salem, three men, part of the crew of the ſhip Commerce, of Grenada, George Harvey, maſter, bound for Boſton, foundered at ſea. Lat. 32, long. [illegible] ſpoke the ſloop Rambler, George Agnik from North-Carolina, 20 days out, no proviſions on board, and beginning to ſuffer. Much ice in the Bay? Coaſters driven in.

New-York, Februa

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Brig Trio, Story, Jam
Schr. Daphne, Howard, Hav.
Enterprize, Horton, Malaga 120
Commerce, Buckly, St. Vincents 30

NEW-THEATRE.

(BY DESIRE)

THIS EVENING,

FEBRUARY 5,

Will be preſented an Hiſtorical Play, (written by Shakeſpeare), called

THE FIRST PART OF

Henry IV.

Or, the Humours of Sir John Falſtaff.

King Henry, Mr Wignell; Prince of Wales, Mr Bernard; Prince John of Lancaſter, Mr T. Warrell; Worceſter, Mr Fox; Northumberland, Mr Darley; Hotſpur, Mr Fennell (being his firſt appearance in that character in America); Douglaſs, Mr Marſhall: Sir Richard Vernon, Mr Taylor; Weſtmoreland, Mr Warrell—Sir Walter Blunt, Mr Warrell, jun. Sir John Falſtaff, Mr W[illegible]; Poins, Mr Harwood; Peto, Mr Hunter; Bardolph, Mr Matthews; Francis, Mr Biſſett; Carriers, Meſſrs Francis and Morris.

Lady Percy, Miſs L'Eſtrange; Hoſteſs Quickly, Mrs L'Eſtrange.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

Animal Magnetiſm.

BALL.

Mr. Francis reſpectfully informs his ſcholars, and the public in general, that his fourth practiſing Ball will be Thurſday evening the 8th inſt. at the new Aſſembly Room, South Fourth ſtreet, between Chuſnut and Walnut ſtreet—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the ſcholars of Mr. Francis, or at his houſe No. 70 North Eighth ſtreet. Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his houſe.

Mr. Francis likewiſe inform the Subſcribers to the Select Balls, that the laſt of the preſent ſubſcription, will be on Tueſday the 13th.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as uſual.

Feb. 5. d,t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with ciſled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet; its ſituation is high and very handſome; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country round it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purcheſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.

February 5. mwſtf

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Fredericа, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house, three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 P M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobaceo, Hensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Benedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Pincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorsfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorsfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorsfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Griesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A. M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Hinsdale court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797. } tuth&st14thF

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Barnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19 2aw4w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, fonopahant and French harp stop, which for tenability of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferede

Jan. 20. 2awtf

For Sale,

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th street.

Jan. 22. *eod2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 50 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of White Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES P. KUPPER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. GEORGE L. LINDT, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, Jan. 16. 25—2aw6w

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Veneers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE,
THOMAS FARRELL, } Executors.

Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

Just received a Fresh Supply.

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

January 11. 3taw2w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55. the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 28. *6t